Churches-Entertainment of

the Joe Jefferson Club-

Local Miscellany.

For the Middle States, falling barometer, in-creating carterly winds, warmer, cloudy weather and possibly rain or snow. Good board at 531 D street. Use Patterson & Jones' Trophy tomatoes. Choice fruits—Malaga Fruit Co., 408 9th st. Mr. Joseph G. Carroll is ill with pneumonia at residence on Third street east. Eighteen cases of drunk were reported from the sufferent police stations for Saturday night. Minerent pence stations for Saturday night.
Mr. W. W. Corcoran has given \$77,000 to the
Church of the Ascension (Episcopal) in this city.
The usual banquet on St. Patrick's day will
take place at the St. George, under Masonic
Temple.

Spicer.scuthwest cerner of Ninth and E streets, has a lot of (ancy New York butter, just in; also, fine butter from other sections. Inducements in prices.

the United States Treasury; W. F. Williams and George Wallace returned from Europe Saturday, where they have been spending the past six An alarm was struck Saturday nig it from box 62. Government printing office, the fire being discovered in a frame house in alley, H street between North Capitol and I streets, owned by John Corrigan and occupied by Lewis Moore. Love, \$800.

The inneral of the late Louis Harlan, a clerk in the Pension Office, took place yesterday after-neon from his late residence, on Sixth street near N northwest, Rev. Jabez Pox officiating. The remuns were temporarily deposited in a vault at Gien wood.

femilias were temporarity deposites as a baggage Gisen wood.

About 2 o'clock a horse attached to a baggage wagen took fright at the corner of Tenth and G streets northwest and ran away, throwing the criver. Stephen Tucker, out and injuring him about the head and face. He was conveyed to the Ebbitt house by Privates Dunnigan and Mc-Mahen, where he was properly cared for. manen, where he was properly cared for.

There correis should be dene away with, and if the gris can't live without being squeezed we suppose men can be found who can sacrince themseiver. As old as we are, we would rather devote three hours a day, without a farthing to pay, as a brevet correct, than to see these girls dying off in that manner. Office hours almost any time—Frohange. Who will volunteer for service in this city?

A meeting was held at the hall corner of D and A meeting was held at the hall corner of D and Eleventh streets seathwest, on Friday night, for the purpose of organisms Council No. 1, Junior Order of United American Mechanics. About twenty persons signed the application for a charter, and the council will be regularly instituted in the course of a law days. The Order is American in and is composed of young men between the ages of ic and I and who are of American birth. Many would suppose it had a political-religious tendency, but nothing of the kind is allowed in the meetings, it being merely a secret beneficial Order and an auxiliary to the senior Order of United American Mechanics. The Officer is very strong in twoive or fourteen States, particularly in Pennsylvanis, there being in that State alone upwards of two hundred councils, with a membership of over 18,000.

Metropolitan M. E. Church. The bright sunshine of yesterday morning, together with the generally understood fact that the Metropolitan church would enjoy the minetrations of Hev. Dr. Tiffany, present pastor, but a very short time longer, (this being the last Sabtions of Nev. Dr. Tiflany, present pastor, but a very short time longer, (this being the last Sabbath of the present Conference year,) sufficed to fill the church, including a large portion of the nities. After the preliminary services, the first lesson, an account of Joseph's visit to his brethren, and the second, the parable of the sower, being read by another clergyman, Dr. Tiflany proceeded to deliver a discourse from St. John 117: For the law was given by Mosee, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ." He said: It will be seen that the Evangelist here uses these lerms to express the relation of God to man—the law, grace and truth. But God himself is unchangeable, is the same "yesterday, to day and forever; hence these terms simply vindicate the different forms in which he has manifested himself to the world in differer; ages. And all those forms are but expressions of God's will; the law, of his demands; grace, of supply, of supernatural power to obey; and truth, his incarnate son, who as "the end of the law, for righteousness, to every ore that believeth." As that law was not kept by Adam or his descendants, there arose the necessity of means to make us keep it, which was supplied by the significant of the law, for righteousness, the processing of means to make us keep it, which was supplied by the significant contents, when appropriating through faith.

ed through faild. In Christ, we have the only direct expression of

necessity of means to make us seep 1s, when appropriated through faith.

In Christ, we have the only direct expression of God ever given to man. In nature, we have an indirect one, such as we can gather of an author or an artist from his works; but the gospel furnishes the only personal revelation of him. All other systems, as those of Confacius, Vedas, and the clasme mythology of the Greeks are but abortions to which the human mind has given birth, in its effort to realize a conception of the true fed. But men had only causht occafional glimpers of him, until the wise men of the East, guided by the miraculous star, found him in the manger of Bethichem. Christ was the end to which Mores and his whole typical ritual pointed; or, as the Apostle Paul rays, "the law was a schoolmanter, to bring us to Christ."

Dr. T. then proceeded to point out some striking parallels between the incidents in the lives of Meses and thrist, such as their lives being threatened in inlancy, each lasting forty days, Moses giving the law to the twelve tribes and committing temporal matters to seventy elders, and Christ's selecting the twelve Apostles an isending forth seventy disciples, etc. The Old Testament dispensation, though styled a "ministration of death," was still spoken of as "glorious," and, indeed, was so, with its pillar of eloud and fire, us shekhak, its imposing cerencies and numerous miraculous evidences of Jehovah's care and guitance; but the Gospel dispensation and the light shining from Mount Caivery "excels in glory," and while the law brings us to Mount Sion. But Christ really impired all the minister spirits of the Jewish dispensation from Moses downward, and he promised to be with his disciples to the end, which is their guarantee of victory. Not only did he live and work through the Apostles, but in such men as Lather, who inding the bark launched by the fishermen of Galilee stranded on the shore, refitted and remanned it, and getting on board, launched it on a new covage, on which it had now been salling propero

excel him in his best efforts. While adorning his ciscaerses with the graces of scholarship and an almost tropical richness of illustration, he does not allow this to take the place of a genuice Methodist warmth and earnestness in presenting the practical truths of the gospel. We understand that his next field is to be Chicago, and, while not a new one to him, we believe, he will undoubtedly win further laurels even in the city which boasts a Coliver, an Irving and a Cheney. The music was, as usual, very finely rendered by the quartette choir, consisting of Mir. McCarte, Mirs Jeanie Hryan, Air. Witherow and Mr. Widney: Mr. McCartee, organist. The hymn. "Jesus, Lower of my Soul," with sole for the contraint, tenor and soprano, was especially good. St. Mark's P. E. Church, Capitol Hill.

This church has one of the best locations in the city It is expected that a new and much larger city it is expected that a new and much larger church will be created on the site of the present edition. The present restar has been very faithful in his ministry for saveral years pas, and is now fawored with increasing congregations. The services yesterday morning were conducted by the retor. Mr. Floridus Steele, assisted by Rev. Mr. Catterson, of New York. Mr. Catterson preached the services—adapted to the Taylor scape. Journ

Christ (P. E.) Church, East Washington. On invitation of the rector, (Rev. U. D. Andrews.) Rev. Dr. Addison, of Trinity church, preached yesterday. His thems was the duty of Christians to do whatever they do, in all things, to the glory of God. The attendance of the congregation at this, the oldest church in Washing.

Fourth Street (S. E.) M. E. Church.
The Rev. J. E. Amer, pastor, preached from the
text, Matt. 10: xxxii: "Whosever, therefore, shall
confess me before men, him I will confess also before my Father which is in heaven." He said the
text surgrested two leading thoughts first, a duty
to be performed; second, an honor to be confessed.
The duty, then, of confessing Christ, and argue i
from these standpoints the necessity of the practice of religion and therefore obeying the word
of God. He explained what was implied by the
injunction to confess to Christ, and eadd that the
confession should be made before men—all men—
and as the trax instructed us Christ would confess
us before his Father in heaven.

At "Tuniaw," the country seat of Mr. Thomas At "Tunlaw," the country seat of Mr. Thomas
L. Hume, that gentleman has some fine specimens
of Aldernay cattle, in which he takes commendable
pride. Last Friday night an unknown miscrant
took from its stall the finest and most highly
prired of these animals, drove its short distance,
and wantonly slaughtered it. The forequarters
and head were found on the spect the remainder
heving been carried away after strisping off the
hide. The animal was a favorits with its owner,
and a reward of two handred dollars is offered for
the apprehension of the perpetrator of the deed
Detectives have the matter in hand, and it is to
be hoped speedy detection and punishment will
fellow.

VIRGINIA. Fells Church Gossip.

FALLS CHURCH, VA., Feb. 75, 1874.
The winter season which is now drawing to close has been extremely cold for this latitude, but having been proceded by delightful weather during the fall, and with the prospect of its being followed by an early spring, we have occasion to

during the fail, and with the prospect of its bring fellowed by an early spring, we have occasion to rejoice rather than grumble.

The severity of the season has not, however, proved a bar to the hospitality and sociability of the season, we recall one of a dramatic character, given by the students of Jefferson Institute, which drew a crowded house and was flatteringly compilirented by those present. A concert for the benefit of the Halston Presbyterian church netted the snug little sum of \$50. Church sociables, together with the free and popular entertainments of the Lecture Association, have enabled us to pass the long whiter evenings both pleasantly and profitably. The lecture on the evening of February 22 deserves special mention. Notice was circulated that the tenth lecture of the course would be delivered by John McCormick, ess., Monday svening, February 22—subject: "Washington, the Model American." The hall was tastefully decorated with fings, and a large engraving of Washington was suspended above the stand, partially enfolded in the emblem of his country.

The occasion drew a crowded house, and the exercises were pranounced the best of the season, being opened by the singing of "America." Miss Crace Hogan then read the poem entitled "Valley Forge" in a very pleasing manner. Mrs. Fisher, in her most inscinating style, sang "The Sword of Banker Hill." The orator of the occasion was then introduced, who occupied nearly an hour in presenting the noble characteristics of Washington as a model boy, a model citisen, a model general, a model statesman and the model American. He said that Washington did not leave it for the American people to erect a monument to his memory, but by his noble deeds he had created his own monument, whose base covered a continent, and whose summit would cemmand the admiration of all the civilined nations on the globe till the end of time. The closing eversies was a solo and quartette—"The Grave of Washington". There is a prospect of several houses being erected here during the comi

How to Manage Church Affairs.

The following amusing and characteristic case came up in the Police Court on Saturday:

Thomas Withers, colored, disorderly in the First Baptist church, and Peter Lewis and Richard Johnson, charged with the same. Charles Henry Jenkins testified that he was a deacen in the church; Brother Withers, Brothar Lewis and Brother Johnson, who had been turned out of the church; church Withers, Brothar Lewis and Brother Johnson, who had been turned out of the church; they were formerly deacons, but had been turned out; witness told them they could not come in, but they instead, and showed themselves in with some women; wittess went for them, and a policem in came to his aid, but they got too far; a good deal of noise and contusion occurred; witness was elected in January last; their minister is Win. H. Lee; these men were expelled because they refused to make any reports of their stewardship to the church. Cross-examined by Mr. Closs:—Brother Lewis was permitted to enter the vestibule, but he commenced rearing against the door; Brother Lewis was permitted to enter the vestibule, but he commenced rearing against the door; Brother Lewis was permitted to enter the vestibule, but he commenced rearing against the door; Brother Lewis was permitted to enter the vestibule, but he commenced rearing against the door; Brother Lewis, Withers and Johnson—he called them brothers, although they have been excluded from the church—rushed in contrary to orders and made a good deal of trouble. The Court—"Do you keep a record of the proceedings of your church?" "Yes, your Honor, I have it here." He went down in a side pocket of his coot and produced a roll about a yard long, covered with writing. Mr. Closs objected on the ground that the record should be kept in a book.

The Court ruled that if it was their custom to keep their records on a shingle it must be admitted. Mr. Closs requested by he paster of the church. The witness explained that the minister only signed his name once a year to their records.

Mr. How to Manage Church Affairs. The following amusing and characteristic case came up in the Police Court on Saturday:

Witness could not answer. Witness could not answer.

Witness could not answer.

Mr. Closs explained to the court that this old man Witners and the 6ther defendants had built up the church, and held the deeds to be proper.

They went there Friday night for the purpose of giving up the deeds and relinquishing all right and title to the property, in order to have peace and quiet. While at the door they were pushed in by some of the women, who were heard to say, "We want you here to-night."

The Court said it appeared that the pastor of the church was not willing to say which are the acknowledged deacons, and he would dismiss the case. They must seek remedy by civil process if there was any dispute about the property.

Henry Warner and Charles Jenkins collect.

there was any dispute about the property.

Henry Warner and Charles Jenkins, colored, charged with assault and battery on Fannie Coloman, an oid colored woman, who testified that they made the assault on her Friday night in the First Baptist church. Brother Warner was not there when the first went there, but she saw Brother Jenkins. She wanted to see her son, who was in there; Brothers Jenkins and Warner both struck her; they seemed to be quarreling there; they were trying to put Brother Withers out. Witness is a member of the church, and put the first money in the contribution to help to get it up. Warner struck her; a back-handed lick, and she said, "Brother Warner, what did you strike me for?" He said they had had trouble enough with the women. Harriet Robinson testined she saw Brother Warner and Brother Jenkins both hit Mrs. Coleman; these two brothers had been for a long time trying to get a split in the church. At this point the case was continued until next Tuesday. the church. At this until next Tuesday.

Literary Reunion at Mr. King's. Mr. and Mrs. King, who are on the eve of departure for Europe, were greeted Saturday evening, upon the occasion of the last literary enter-tainment and reunion, by a large number of their friends, embracing many of our prominent citizens, high officials and distinguished visitors at the National Capital. Prominent among the throng were General Enton, Judge MacArthur, General J. R. Kiddoo and Mrs. Admiral Dahigreen, Judge Advocate General Holt, Captaligreen, Judge Advocate General Holt, Captaligore Jenes, of the British navy, Mr. E. B. French, Second Auditor, and Mrs. French, Col. Clark, of Bureau of Education, Judge Cotton, Mr. Edgar A. and Mrs. Brown, and Missee Hanaman and Shoemaker, Consul General Hitz and nicee, Schator and Mrs. Tipton, Dr. Cox, and many other noted personages.

The evening was opened by a duet overture by Mr. H. S. King and wife. After which Postmaster General Jewell gave a familiar talk upon bis experiences at St. Petersburg while Minister to Russia, and kept the company in a state of continuous and violent cachimation. At the close he was congratulated generally and preented with zens, high officials and distinguished visitors at was congratulated generally and presented with

was congratulated generally and presented with bouquets.

Mr. Horatio King then delivered his valedictory address, which was filled with the fine soutiment and original thought which have made him prominent among the literati of Washington. He said we have been endeavoring to raise the standard of social communication by combining literary and scientific exercises with the ordinary practices of introduction and conversation. He thought it a duty to encourage such gatherings, and spoke hopefully of the future in this connection: whether they would be continued time would determine. He bade farewell with his best wishes. best wishes.

The entertainment closed with a trio on the plane, and variations of the Mecking Bird and plane accompaniment, by Mr. Theo. King, organist of St. John's.

Taxation of Church Property. To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: This question, now so botly contested in your paper, can be settled without dispute if the tax bill be made as a bill of particulars as they were in part formerly, to wit: For land-lot and prem ises; for school tax; for other named items; and for tax for exempted church property. The statement in the tax bill settles the question. It is clear that this tax cannot be enforced by the courts; the good people who please can pay it but cannot force others to do so.

Mn EDITOR: I notice many articles for and against taxing church property in THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. Allow me to call the attention of REFURLICAN. Allow me to call the attention of the controversialists to the fact that California has provided in her constitution that no property except State property shall be exempted from paying taxes. I remember the sale, by a church in Ban Francisco, of a square for \$500,000—a nice speculation. If churches can afford to spend \$10,000 for an organ and \$3,000 a year for the or-chestra, why should they not pay taxes for pro-tections publics, &cf.

Death of John L. Clubb. Death of John L. Clubb.

The community will regret to learn of the death of John Lewis Clubb, an old and respected citizen, who died at his residence on 1, near Sixth street northwest, last Saturday morning, after a brief illness, of typhoid pneumonis, in the 7st year of his age. The deceased was a native of Maine, but came to this city when a boy, and since then considered it his home, and in his early days was a member of the Marine band. Subsequently he was a clerk for several years in the library of Congress; afterwards stationery elerk to the United States/Senate, but of late years he has been filling various positions under the District government. For several years he led various charch choirs in the District. He was a prominent member of the order of Odd Fellows, holding member

SERIOUS CUTTING AFFRAY.

One Man Uses the Razor on Another. Saturday, about noon, Wm. Taylor and Fred Thomas, both colored, got into a quarrel near the National theatre, on E street, during which the National theatre, on E street, during which Taylor drew a ranor and struck at his opponent, indicting a horrible gash on one of his logs, above the knee, severing a vein, by which he nearly bled to death before medieni assistance could be procurred. Taylor at once fied through a barber shop near by and hid in the yard, where he was found by Detectives Sargent and McElfresh, who were standing at the door of the Imperial hotel when the blows were struck. The officers took him to the Police Court, from whence he was committed to jail to await a hearing. Thomas being unable to appear against him. Taylor, who is a bad-looking fellow, claims that he was conting in self-defence, to save him from an attack by Thomas, who was picked up and carried to the Central guard-house, where his wound was dressed, after which he was convoyed to his home in Jackson Hall alley.

GEORGETOWN SEMINARY. Musical and Dramatic Entertainment by the

Young Ladies.

The musical and dramatic entertainment given by Miss Lipscomb, the principal of the George-town Seminary for young ladies, last Friday, in her cosy hall on Stoddard street, which was densely packed by an audience of the clite of Georgetown, proved highly interesting to those assembled. Among the ladies present were the Misses Pickrell, Miss Risque and Miss Davis, the Misses Dodge, Misses Dodgen, Misses Helem Dou-Misses Dodge, Misses Dodson, Miss Heien Dougall, Misses Beall, Miss Snyder, Miss Stuart, Miss Euckey, Misses Mackail and Miss Marbury. The excreises commenced by the rendition of an overture by the Misses Alice, Emma and Mand Sawyer, in which they acquitted themselves very creditably. The vocal class sang very sweetly the song entitled "Natalie, Maid of the Mill." This was followed by a very humorous selection, entitled "Train to Mauro," in which Misses Beall, McKnew and Hedrick took part, and was well performed; the old lady in black (Miss McKnew) especially provoked roars of laughter by her spirited interpretation of the talkative old woman. Miss Ettle Miller read a humorous selection, called "Decoron Marble," in a very creditable manner, which was followed by a well-rendered piano solo by Miss Wilson, (dauchter of Hon, Jeremiah Wilson, member of Congress from Indiana, entitled "Moonlight on the Ocean." Miss Miller, who looked quite charming in her beautiful attre, read very acceptably a selection entitled "The Old Sergeant." After the reading of this selection the Misses White rendered in fine style the "Satanelle Galop," and Miss Catheli sweetly sang "Lightly Beats the Heart," after which Miss Dougal and Miss Mackail gave the audience "Aunt Silva's Lesson in Geography." Miss Bougal's costame created a great deal of merriment, she wearing an old-fashioned gown and cap and using the never-failing consolation of the France of Heart, wis: the pipe. The first part of the programme was concluded by the rendition of the beautiful cantats of "Parting; or, The Crown of Reward."

The second part was opened with a plane selection by Misses Sawyer and Taylor, who acquitted themselves remarkably well; siter which the charming Miss Addison rendered in fine style the good old discourse of Miss Malsney on the Chinese question. Prollowing this recitation, which provoked many peals of mith, Miss Emma Sawyer gave the place entitled "Fue Folict," receiving an admission composition, entitled "The Harmonies of Nature," and the M gall, Misses Beall, Miss Snyder, Miss Stuart, Miss Buckey, Misses Mackall and Miss Marbury.

To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: One of the most persistent and efficient opponents of all equalization bounty bills, up to May 15, 1866, was the late Horace Greeley. He had been misled by the estimates of the War Department, which were based on an equalization up to \$400 to each man, instead, as the result of the \$813/s bill would have made it, to about \$100 per the \$811/s bill would have made it, to about \$100 per man, and he argued forcibly against such an increase of the published in the Tribune, from a correspondent, a demonstration that the whole expense would not be mere than \$83,000,000, not deducting State bounties. Thereupon he withdrew all opposition, and only asked that State bounties should be deducted.

If any Senator wishes to be convinced of the fairness of Sonator Logan's estimate of \$20,000,000 for the present bill, let him consult the New York Tribune of May 15, 1888, to be found at the Library, and remember—
1st. That the State bounties are to be deducted; and
2d. That about three fifths of the money—the

and 2d. That about three fifths of the money—the whole estimated at about \$180,000,000—which has been voted for bounties since 1855, is so much to be deducted from the amount estimated by the Trib-I give the equalization acts passed since the

rar:
1. Act of June 15, 1866.
2. Act of July 28, 1866.
3. Act of July, 1868, applying to certain Mis-

3. Act of July, 1868, applying to certain Misseuri froops.
4. Act of March 3, 1839.
5. Act of March 3, 1872.
6. Act of March 3, 1873.
Under these the difference between \$189,000,000 and \$135,000,000 has been wasted, or rather unnecessarily spent; for the only bill ever petitioned for by soldiers, and the only one which will ever be satisfactory, is that giving the same amount to each soldier for the same length of service.
Had not the Senate better close this thing up how in a manner satisfactory to nearly all and just to bearly all, rather than go on spending five unnecessary millions a year by half-way acts that to not tend to equalization?

B.

INSPECTOR OF PAWN SHOPS.

Detective Coomes in a New Rold. Last Saturday Major A. C. Richards, superintendent of police, notified Chief Detective John A. W. Clarroe that Detective J. W. Coomes had been designated examiner of pawn offices, junk dealer shops and second-hand clothing dealers, dealer shops and second-hand clothing dealers, stores, under the provisions of the act of the Legislative Assembly, approved June 23, 1873, relating to pawn shops, &c. Lioutenant Charles H. Vernon will also give attention to the same duty, and co-operate with Detective Coomes to the extent that his other duties will admit. This is a move in the right direction, and Detective Coomes is better qualified by his knowledge and experience with this class of people to perform the duty than probably any other officer on the force.

A BOLD THEFT.

A Portion of the Property Recovered. Saturday night, about 8:30 o'clock, Mr. J. W. Smith brought to the Seventh precinct station, (Lieutenant Kelley's,) a top carriage, which contained twelve books, marked Library of Congress, and a sword-cane, found on K, between First and North Capitol streets northeast. It appears that the team was left standing in front of the Patent Office, from where it was stolen and taken to K street. The horse was loosed from the harness, and the carriage left standing in the street. The horse afterwards returned to the stables, near the Capitol, but the harness has not yet been found.

Funeral of John T. Bradley. The funeral services of our late fellow-citizen John T. Bradley, took place yesterday afternoon from the Fifth Baptist church. South Washington. The church was filled to overflowing with the friends and relatives of the deceased. Union Lodge, No. 11, and the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows were out in full force, with music. The exercises were conducted by Rev. U. C. Meador, partor of the Baptist church, assisted by Rev. F. M. Green, of the Vermont-avonue Univistian church. The impressive service of the Odd Fellows was read by Chaplain Martin Donnell, of Union Ledge. The casket was a very fine one, covered with black cloth, ornamented with silver rods and Masonie and Udd Fellows' emblems and covered with flowers and regalia. Mr. Bradley has had no death in his immediate family for thirty years. He leaves seven children and many grand-children to mourn his departure. Requiexted in pace. top. The church was filled to overflowing with

The Metropolis Savings Bank. This bank pays five per cent. interest on deposits made before March 3. Samuel Norment, president; Nicholas Acker, vice president; J. A. Ruff, cashier,

Fine Groceries.

The attention of housekeepers is invited to the varied and most excellent assortment of family groceries kept by C. C. Bryan, corner Fifteenth groceries kept by C. C. Bryan, coroer Fifteenth and I streets. It consists of the very best quality of goods obtainable, and they are sold at the lowest standard prices. He has a large quantity of new iruit, raisins, currants, grapes, parse, prunes and figs. He has all sorts of canned goods, Marylsnd hams, sweet pure cider, mince meat, ac. The advantages of dealing at Bryan's cannot be too sighly commended, and his long line of first-class customers is in proof of this assertion.

News, Gossip and Comments. James river is on a bender, and when it gets in that way residents along its course must look

Captain A. M. C. Wilson, a prominent citizen of Norfolk county, iled at his residence, near Hickory Ground, last Tuesday. of Noriolk county, fled at his residence, near Hickory Ground, las. Tuesday.

Appropriate eulogies were pronounced in both branches of the Legislature on the late Hon. T. H. Wynne. He deserved them.

A young lady of Richmond deserted her home a few days ago to join a low-down opera company in Petersburg. She might have stopped at Patnam's and fared as well.

State Senator Samuel P. Maddox, (Republican.) of Chesterfield, has been found guilty of larceny, and sentenced by the police justice of Richmond to four months' imprisonment in jail, Keep out of confederix courts, Maddox.

Hon. Henry Y. Thomas of Fairfax, has been

Richmond to four months' imprisonment in jail. Heep out of confederix courts, Maddox.

Hon. Henry Y. Thomas, of Fairfax, has been nominated by the Democrats of the Legislature for Lieutenant Governor. Of course he will be elected. He is a charging Democrat, and has a son in one of the Governor. Of course he will be elected. He is a charging Democrat, and has a son in one of the Government Departments here. How did he get there?

"Wassn't old man George (Washington) as great a rebel in his day as the worst or the best of us in oursy" He rebelled to give liberty to the American people; you to keep millions in slavery. His cause was just, and the Cred of hattles smiled upon it; yours merited and received His frowns.

Fayette McMullin is to be run for the Logislature in his county, Smythe, as a repudiationist. The old wagener has tried every issue known to man to get into office, but we think this is the weakest he has yet attempted. Fayette is the only National Democrat we know in the State; therefore we wish him success.

Mr. McClotty, a well-known citizen of Dinwiddie, was assaulted and robbed, it is supposed, by a negro, while returning to his home from Petersburg, where he had disposed of his tobacco crop. Lock out, "uncle;" good darkeys don't stand much show in your country, much less had ones. Richmond lost one of her most valuable citizens when "Tom" Wynne died. He had as big a heart

Look out, "uncle," good darkeys don't stand much show in your country, much less bad ones. Richmond lost one of her most valuable citizens when "Tom" Wynne died. He had as big a heart as ever beat under a vest. In polities we differed; but "Tom" Wynne was our friend, and we have never seen the day we would not have voted for him for any office to which he aspired. Peads to his asbes.

Hen. Thos. P. Bocock has been in Washington for several days. Wonder what situation he wants. Since an ex-Lieutenant Governor of Virginia is clerk of one of the committees of the Legislature, we are disposed to believe the impecunious condition of the "old fossile" will make them strike out for "any port in a storm."

Two youths of Petersburg—James E. Childrey and James Young—with hatchet and kaife, went on a rampage. They cut and sinshed around generally, destroying fences, shrubbery, window-glass and clothing. The latter was worn by somebody. The knife was broken on the head of a colored woman. What a head! Other interesting incidents occurred—to the youths. They finally brought up in the station-house. Go West, young men, and try your hands on yered man.

ABOUT IRON BRIDGES.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

COST, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY

THEIR INTRODUCTION AND USE.

THE PROCESSES OF MANUFACTURE. Complete escription of the Work in all its Branches-The New Bridge Over the Anacostia River Now Being Built.

Boston, Mass., there is a tombstone commemoral ing the claims of the departed worthy who lies below, to the eternal gratitude of posterity. The inscription is dated in the early part of this century, (about 1810,) but the name of him who was tury, (about 1810,) but the mame or him who was thus immortalized has faded, like the date of his death, from our memory, while the deed for which he was distinguished, and which was recorded upon his tombstone, remains clear.
"He built the famous bridge over the Charles river in this town," says the record. The Charles river is here a small stream about

wenty or thirty feet wide, and the bridge was a simple wooden structure. Doubtless in its day this structure was considered an engineering feat worthy of such posthu-mous immortality as is gained by an epitaph, and mous immortality as is gained by an epitaph, and afforded such convenience for transportation as was needed by the commercial activity of that era. From that time, however, to this the changes which have occurred in our commercial and industrial methods are so fully indicated by the changes of our manner and method of bridge building that it will not be a loss of time to investigate the present condition of our abilities in this most useful branch of engineering skill.

In the usual archæological classification of eras the Stone Age precedes that of Iron, and in the history of bridge building the same sequence has been preserved. Though the knowledge of working iron was acquired by many nations at a prehistoric period, yet in quite modern times—within this century even—the invention of new methods have so completely revolutionized this branch of industry, and given us such a mastery over this material, enabling us to apply it to such new uses, that for the future the real Age of Iron will date iron the present century.

The knowledge of the arch as a method of con-

for the future the real Age of from will date from the present century.

The knowledge of the arch as a method of con-struction with stone or brick—both of them mate-rials apily fitted for resistance under pressure, but of comparatively notensile strength—enabled the Romans to surpass all nations that preceded them in the course of history in building bridges.

THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE DANUES, erected by Apollodrus, the architect of Trajan's column, was the largest bridge built by the Romans. It was more than three hundred feet in height, composed of twenty-one arches resting upon twenty piers, and was about eight hundred feet the length. It was after a few years destroyed by the Emperor Adrian, lest it should afford a means of passage to the barbarians, and its ruins are still to be seen in lower Hungary. With the advent of raifronds bridge building became even a greater necessity than it had over been before, and the use of iron has enabled engineers to grapple with and overcome difficulties which only fifty years ago would have been considered hepelessly insurmountable.

In this modern use of iron advantage is taken of its great tensite strength, and many iron bridges, over which enormous trains of heavily-loaded cars pass hourly, look as though they were spun from gossamer threads, and yet are stronger than any structure of wood or stone would be.

Another great advantage of an iron bridge over one constructed of wood or stone is the greater case with which it can in every part of its be constantly-observed and every failing partreplaced. Whatever material may be used, every edifice THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE DANUBE,

whatever material may be used, every edifice is always subject to the slow disintegrating influence of time and the elements. In every such edifice as a bridge, use is a process of constant weakening, which, if not as constantly guarded against, must inevitably, in time, lead to its defined.

against, must inevitably, in time, lead to its destruction.

In a wooden or stone bridge a beam affected by dry rot or a stone weakened by the effects of frest may lie hidden from the inspection of even the most vigilant observer, until, when the process has gone far enough, the bridge suddenly gives way under a not unusual strain, and death and disaster shock the community into a sense of the inherent defects of these materials for such structures. The introduction of the railroad has brought about also another change in the bridge building of modern times compared with that of all the ages which have preceded this inheteenth cantury. The chief bridges of ancient times were

ages which have pridges of ancient times were tury. The chief bridges of ancient times were built as great public conveniences, upon thoroughways over which there was a large amount of travel, and consequently were near the cities of commercial centres which attracted such travel, and were, therefore, placed where they were seen by great numbers.

Now, however, the connection between the chief

Now, however, the connection between the chief commercial centres is made by the railroads, and these penetrate immense distances, through comparatively unsettled districts, in order to bring about the needed distribution; and in consequence many of the great railroad bridges are built in the most unfrequented spots, and are unseen by the numerous passengers who traverse them, unconscious that they are thus easily passing over specimens of engineering skill which surpass as objects of intelligent interest many of the sights they may be traveling to see. ights they may be traveling to see. THE VARIOUS PROCESSES.

by which the iron is prepared to be used in bridge-building are, many of them, as new as is the use of this material for this purpose. Taking a train by the Kending railroad from Philadelphia, we arrive in about an heur at Phoenixville, in the Schuylkiil Valley, where the Phoenix Iron and Bridge Works are situated. In this establishment we can follow the iron from its original condition of ore to a finished bridge; and it is the only establishment in this country, and most probably in the world, where this can be seen. These works were established in 1700. In 1827 they came into the possession of the late David Reeves, who, by his energy and enterprise, increased their capacity to meet the growing demands of the time, until they reached their present extent, employing constantly over 1,600 hands.

The first process in melting ore is the blast-furnace. Here the ore, with coal and a fux of limestone, is plied in and subjected to the heat of the first, driven by a hot blast and kept burning night and day. The iron, as it becomes melted, flows to the bottom of the furnace, and is drawn off below in a glowing stream. Into the top of the blast furnaces the ore and coal are duuped, having been raised to the top by an elevator worked by a blast of air.

The blast for the furnace is driven by two enormous engines, each of three-hundred horse power. The blast for the furnace is driven by two enormous engines, each of three-hundred horse power.

The blast for the furnace is driven by two enormous engines, each of three-hundred horse power. The blast used here is, as we have said, a hot one, the air being heated by the consumption of the gases evolved from the material itself.

From the earliest times the blast of a bellows has been used in working from to increase the heat of the combustion by a more plentiful supply of carriers.

has been used in working from to increase the near of the combustion by a more plentiful supply of oxygen.

The blast furnace is supposed to have been first used in Belgium, and to have been introduced into England in 1858. Next came the use of bituminous coal urged with a blast of cold air. But it was not until 1879 that Nelison, an Englishman, conceived the idea of heating the air of the blast. In that year he obtained a patent for this process and found that he sould from the same quantity of fuel make three times as much iron. In his method, however, he used an extra fire for heating the air of the blast. In 1837 the idea of heating the air of the blast. In 1837 the idea of heating the air of the blast by the gases generated in the process was first practically introduced by M. Faber Dufour, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg.

In this country charcoal was at first used universally for smelting from, anthracite coal being considered unit for the purpose. In 1811, C. E. Detmold adapted the consumption of the gases produced by the smelting to the use of anthracite; and since then it has become quite general, and has caused an almost incalculate saving to the community in the price of from.

Twice every day the furnace is tapped, and the emmunity in the price of iron.
Twice every day the furnace is tapped, and the

STREAM OF LIQUID INON flows out into molds formed in the sand, making the iron into pigs—so called from a fancied resem-blance to the form of these animals. This makes the first process, and in many smelting establish-ments this is all that is done, the iron in this form being sold and entering into the general consump-tion.

ments this said that is done, the reach it this iorniceling sold and entering into the general consumption.

The next process is "boiling," which is a modification of "paddling," and is generally used in the best from works of this country. The process of puddling was invented by Henry Cort, an Englishmen, and patented by Henry Cort, and machinery."

When from is simply melted and run into any moid its texture is granular, and it is so brittle as to be quite unreliable for any use requiring much tensile strength. The process of puddling consisted in stirring the moliten from run out into a puddle, and had the effect of changing its atomic arrangement as to render the process of rolling it more efficacious.

The process of boiling is considered an improvement upon this. The boiling furnace is an oven heated to an intense heat by a fire urged with a blast. The cost-from sides are double, and a constant effectualation of water is kept passing through the chamber thus made in order to preserve the structure from fusion by the heat. The inside is lined with fire-brick covered with metallic ore and sing over the bottom and sides, and then the oven being charged with the pign of from the heat let on. The pigs molt and the own is filled with mass with a bar let through a hole in the door until the iron boils up, or "ferments," as it is called.

This termentation is caused by the combustion.

alled.
This fermentation is caused by the combustion

This irrimentation is caused by the combustion of a portion of the carbon in the iron, and as soon as the excess of this is consumed, the cinders and slag sink to the bottom of the oven, leaving the semi-fluid mass on the top. Stirring this about the puddler forms it into balls of such a size as he can conveniently handle, which are taken out and carried on little cars, made to receive them, to the "squeezer." no can conveniently mandle, which are taken out and carried on little curs, made to receive them, to the "squeezer." In the squeezer the glowing ball of white-hot fron is placed, and forced with a rotary motion through a spiral passage, the diameter of which is constantly diminishing. The effect of this operation is to squeeze all the sing and cinder out of the ball and force the fron to assume the shape of a short, thick cylinder called a "bloom." This process was formerly performed by striking the ball repeatedly with a tilt hammer.

The bloom is now re-heated and subjected to the process of rolling. "The rolls" are heavy cylinders of east-fron placed almost in contact and revolving rapidly by steam power. The bloom is caught between these rollers and passed backward-and forward until it is pressed into a flat bar, averaging from four to six inches in width, and about an inch and a half thick. Those bars are then cut into short lengths, plied, heated again in a furnace and re-relied. After going through this process they form the

EAR-IRON OF COMMERCE.

From the tron reduced into this form the various parts used in the construction of iron bridges are made by being rolled into shape, the rolls through which the various parts pass having grooves of the form it is desired to give to the places.

These rolls when they are driven by steam obtain this generally from a boiler placed over the heating or puddling furnace, and heated by the waste gasses from the furnace. This arrangement was first made by John Griffen, (civil engineer)

neer.) the superintendent of the Phoenix Iron Works, under whose direction the first rolled-from beams over nine inches deep that were ever made were produced at these works.

The process of rolling toughens the iron—seeming to draw out its fibres—and iron that has been twice rolled is considered fit for ordinary uses.

For the various parts of a bridge, however, where great toughness and tensile strength are necessary, as well as uniformity of texture, the iron is rolled a third time. The bars are therefore cut again into pieces, piled, reheated and rolled again. The uniformity of texture and the toughness of the bars which have been thrice rolled are so great that they may be twisted cold into a knet without showing any signs of fracture. The bars of iron, whether het or cold, are sawn to the various required lengths by hot or cold saws, which revolve with great rapidity.

For the columns intended to sustain the compressive thrust of heavy weights a form is used in this establishment of their own design, and to which the name of the "Phoenix column" has been given. They are tubes made from four or from sight sections, rolled in the usual way and riveted together at their finanges. When necessary, such columns are joined together by castiron blocks, with circular tenons, which fit into the hollows of each tube.

To join two bars to resist a strain of tension, links or eye-bars are used from three to six inches wide, and as long as may be needed. At eachend is an enlargement, with a hole to receive a pin. In this way any, number of bars can be joined together, and the result of numerous experiments made at this establishment has shown that under sufficient strain they will part as often in the body of the bar as at the joint.

The beads upon these bars are made by a process known as die-forging. The bar is heated to a white heat, and under a die worked by hydraulic pressure the head is shaped and the hole struck at one operations.

The method of joining by pins is much more reliable than weiding. The pins are m

in Canada with bridges of English or Belgian construction.

The American fron bridges are lighter than those of other nations, but their absolute strength is as great, since the weight which is saved is all lead weight, and not necessary to the solidity of the structure. The same difference is displayed here that is seen in our carriages with their sleader wheels, compared with the lumbering, heavy wagons of European construction.

The method of making all the parts of a bridge to fit exactly, and securing the ties by plus, is peculiarly American. The plan still followed in Europe is that of using rivets, which makes the erection of a bridge take much more time, and costs, consequently, much more. A riveted lattice bridge one hundred and sixty feet in span would require ten or twelve days for its erection, while one of the Phwnixville bridges of this size has been erected in eight and a half hours.

When iron was first used in bridge construction cast from was employed, but its brittleness and unreliability have led to its rejection for the main portions of bridges.

Experience has also led the best iron bridge-builders of America to quite generally employ girders with parallel top and bottom members, vertical posts (except at the ends, where they are made inclined towards the centre of the span), and the rods inclined at nearly lorty-five degrees. This form takes the least material for the required strength. onstruction, The American iron bridges are lighter than

and tie rode inclined at nearly lorty-five degrees. This form takes the least material for the required strength.

The safety of a bridge depends quite as much upon the design and proportions of its details and connections as upon its general shape. The strains which will compress or extend the ties, chords and other parts can be calculated with mathematical exactness.

But the strains coming upon the connections are very eften indeterminate, and no mathematical formula has yet been found for them. They are like the strains which come upon the wheels, axies and moving parts of carriages, cars and machinery. Yet experience and judgment have led the best builders to a singular uniformity in their treatment of these parts. Each bridge has been an experiment, the lessons of which have been studied and turned to the best effect.

Messrs. Clarko, Reewes & Co., the proprietors of the Phonixville Bridge Works, bave entered into contract with the Phoenix Iron Company, Phonixville, Pa., for a long term of years, by which the latter transfers to them all their iron bridge-building, and orders for bridges and viaducts are handed to them for execution.

By this arrangement the whole resources of the Phoenix Iron Company can be concentrated upon the fulfillment of their orders. Their present facilities are equal to turning out one hundred feet of finished bridge for each working day in the year.

This firm are now building an iron bridge over

year.
This firm are now building an iron bridge over
Anacostis river at Washington, at the site of the
"Navy-Yard bridge," and we will conclude this
article with a

DESCRIPTION OF THE ANACOSTIA BRIDGE.

article with a

DESCRIPTION OF THE ANACOSTIA BRIDGE.

The bridge now being built over the Anacostia river, from Washington to Unionlown, will be divided into 12 spans of 102 feet each, and draw span of 36 feet, and 440 feet of causeway, making the lotal length of bridge and causeway 1,700 feet.

The masonry for the piers and abutments rests on pile foundations. The piles are of Georgia white pine, from 12 to 18 inches in diameter, driven to refusal under an 1,500-pound hammer. They are placed 3 feet apart from centre to centre, and the tops are out off at the bottom of the river to a level, uniform surface. The masonry is built in water-tight calssons, the oottoms of which are formed of one or ; two courses of square timbers 12 inches thick, and securely boilted together. The calssons are floated into petition and then sunk, by the weight of masonry built in them, on to the heads of the piles. The ends of each pier and abutment are built of granite, the body of Potomac blue gneiss. The stones are laid in horizontal courses, with vertical joints and level beds, in hydraulic cement mortar, the cement used being the favorite, well-known brand called "Round Top." There are 12 piers and 2 abutments, on top of which, will be placed the from superstructure.

The bridge when finished will have one roadway 20 feet wide, and two sidewalks each five feet wide.

The trusses are similar in design to those of the new chain bridge over the Potomac river, which was also built by Mesers. Clarke, Reeves & Co. Each trus will be 15 feet high. There will be two of them to each span, placed 22 fost apart from centre to centre. The spans will be separate and independent of each other, and will rest upon cast-iron bridge-seats, securely auchored to the granite copings.

Each span will be divided into seven panels of 14 feet each. The upper chords, main and intermediate posts will be formed of Phonix column iron. The lower chords and main ties will be formed of die-forged links, without welds.

The main and intermediate posts and the u

enders. The floor-beams will be Phoenix lattice-beams,

penders.

The floer-beams will be Phoenix lattice-beams, weighing 220 pounds per yard.

The sires of the fron throughout the bridge will be sires of the fron throughout the bridge will be sires of the fron throughout the bridge will be such that if the entire structure be loaded with a weight of 100 pounds for each and every square foot of suriaco, the maximum strain produced thereby will not be greater than one-sixth of the ultimate strength of the bridge.

All parts of the superstructure will be of wrought fron, (except upper chord-connections and post-feet, which will be of cast fron,) of the brand known in the market as "Phoenix Best-Best."

The draw-span will be what is known as a "hinge-draw," and will be so counterbalanced by weights that but very little and a uniform power will be required to operate it. It will be fitted with proper gearing, so as to be readily opened or closed by one man.

The sidewalks will have ornamental wrought from hand-rails, well and securely fastened to the iron floor beams.

At each end of the bridge ornamental from portals will be placed, and the entire structure will be neatly painted with three coats of paint.

The causeway approaches will be made of clay, protected on their outer slopes with rabble masonry. The roadway over them will be macadamized with small broken stone eighteen inches in depth; the curbing will be six-inch granite or North river bluestone, and the sidewalks will be paved with red bricks.

Messrs. Clarke, Reeves & Company are under bonds to the United States to complete the entire structure by the first day of next July.

At the present time about one third of the masonry is built, and all of the firm is finished, and is at Phænixville ready to ship as soon as navigation opens. It is confidently expected that the whole will be finished by the first of May.

Treating the Wrong Disease. Many times women call upon their family phy-sicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpita-tion, another with trouble in the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors separate and distinct dis-cases, for which he preceribes his pills and po-tions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, tions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able, perhaps, to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse, for the delay, treatment and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery. nisery. From Miss Lorinda E. St. Clair, Shade, Athens

county, Ohio:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.; Your favorite
"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.; Your favorite
prescription is working almost like a miracle on
me. I am better already than I have been for
over two years."
From Elia A. Schafer, Zanesville, Ind:
"Dr. Pierce: I received the medicine you sent
me and began using it immediately. As a result
of the treatment, I leel better than I have for
three years." of the treatment, I lest better than I have for three years."
From Mrs. John K. Hamilin, Odell, Ill.:
"Dr. Plerce: The favorite prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for."
Dr. Plerce's favorite prescription is sold by dealers in modicines.

I am entirely satisfied with the progress made in the case of my son, who has been under your I heartily commend your methods so far as a heartily commend your methods so far as they are known to me, and take great pleasure in advising those who stammer to avail themselves of your skill.

O. H. TIFFANY.
Pastor of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, Washington, D. C.
FERBILLANY Z., 1875.

Dr. W. A. Moees will remain in the city only a few days longer.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR VALUABLES.

Call and examine the fire and burglar-proof vaults of the Safe Deposit Company, corner of New York svenue and Piffeenth street, for safe keeping of securities jewels, silver-ware, or other valuables. Rents, from ten to sixty deliars per annum, according to size. No business man can afford to do without them.

Tekewarning from the Chicago and Boston free

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

delivered to the Clerk of the House, to be laid before the House at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, in order that further action may be taken, especially so far as the testimony affects William S. King and John G. Schumaker.

Second. That the Clerk of the House be directed to transmit to the United States District attorney for the District of Columbia a copy of the testimony taken, with the details as to the truth of the testimony formerly given by W. S. King and J. G. Schumaker, and that the same be laid before the grand jury for such action as the law may require.

Third. That any reporter or correspondent, occupying a seat in the reporters' gallery, who received any bribe, compensation or reward should be deprived of the privileges of the gallery.

Mr. KASSON said that the committee recommended no action in relation to the doorkeepers, Boyd and Hersey, as they had both resigned.

The reports were ordered to be printed.

Mr. COBURN demanded the regular order.

Mr. G. F. HOAR gave notice that as soon as this bill was disposed of he would call up the Louisian case.

The House then resumed consideration of what has been denominated as the

"BILL TO PROTECT HERET ORS." "BILL TO PROTECT ELECT ORS."

Mr. COOK defended his State, and made an absolute denial of the statements that outrages were perpetrated there upon the negroes. He quoted from official documents to show that there were many more white than negro votors in the State, and also that the negroes were prosperous and owned large amounts of property, real and personal.

Mr. PIERCE opposed the bill because it was ill-timed, unnecessary and ill-judged. Believing as he did in its injustice and impolicy, he should be unjust to himself if he contented himself with a silent vote against it. The purpose of the bill was to perpetuate party ascendency and to clothe the President with additional and unusual power. He was opposed to this increase of power, and

was to perpetuate party ascendency and to dothe the President with additional and unusual power. He was opposed to this increase of power, and with any further Federal interference. Those who advocate this bill aim only at party success, and that is the object of this bill. It is so conceded by high authority. We are told that the States of the South belong to the Republican party, and therefore this legislation is deemed necessary in some quarters. He did not believe the liberty of the people demanded this legislation now. In the midst of peace the House is asked to pass a force bill, imposing unjust and cruel penalties, and to suspend the great writ of habeas corpus. These who advocate these measures did not believe them necessary except in the interest of party supremacy, and he did not believe the ecopie of the country would indorse the action of those who voted for the bill. Mr. POLAND opposed the first and second sections of the bill because they proposed that the Federal Government should punish offences against the State and not against the United States. He also opposed the suspension of the habeas corput, and thought that the act of 1811, which it practically revived, had not been productive of any benefit to the country.

Mr. G. F. HOAR agreed with Mr. POLAND, except in his view as to the act of 1811. He believed

IT HAD BEEN OF BENEFIT, IT HAD HERN OF HEMEPT.

for it had met a state of affairs in a cortain section
of the country which it was necessary to correct.
In some sections a like state of affairs exists, and
he would like to have a bill which would limit
the operations of the act of 1871 to the disturbed Mr. LUTTRELL, a member of the special com Mr. LUTTRELL, a member of the special committee, partially reviewed the testimony taken, and denied that there had been any intimidation in the South, except that Radical Republican segres intimidated the Conservative negroes. Alluding to a remark made last night by Mr. Hays, that it was probable that a member of the minority of the committee had served in the Confederate army, he said that while the war was in progress he (Mr. LUTTRELL) was a member of the California Legislature, and had voted all supplies asked for to aid the war. He had also voted to free four millions of slaves, while Mr. Hays was tollowing the Confederate flag, and firing on the flag of the Union. All he demanded now was justice to all classes in the South. He believed nearly all the difficulties in the South arose from the employment of spies and informers believed nearly all the difficulties in the South arose from the employment of spies and informers in the employ of the Federal Government. He alluded particularly to Detective Hester, who stirred up more strife than any man in Alabama. Mr. ELDREDGE appealed to the thoughtful gentlemen on the other side not to enact this legislation. He was surprised that the Speaker, [Mr. Blaine,]

on this question, could keep silent during the dis-cussion. The majority of the party he believed were trembling at the prospect of a suspension of the believe correct. of reaches auditied that there was much political disquietude in many parts of the South which did not exist in the North, and which should not exist anywhere in a Bepublic. But there troubles did not grow out of the fact that there was any antagonism on account of race, or because the State Legislatures had passed any acts in opposition to the constitutional amendments. and inquired by what right Mr. Butler made that remark?

Mr. Butller. Because I am a member of the House, and so are you.

The Spraker replied that he had no regular seat assigned him on the floor, and that when he left the Speaker's chair he had a right to occupy any position he pleased on the floor.

Air. Butler, returning to his seat, remarked hat the Speaker had no right on any part of the floor other than his own chair.

The Sprakers again calling Mr. Cessna to the chair, resumed his position at the reading clerk, desk, whereupon Mr. Butler returned to his former position, where he could overlook the tally clerk. The point of order was raised, when Mr. Cessna desired him to take his seat, which he dief.

ments.

Mr. ORTH, alluding to the last remark, said he had in his hands the laws of the State of Mississippi, passed by a Democratic Legislature before the negroes were allowed to vote, which legislation proposed a state of affairs for the COLORED PEOPLE WORSE THAN SLAVERY. Coloned PROPLE WORRE THAN SLAVERY.
He would like the gentiemen to explain the
meaning of that extraordinary legislation.
Mr. LAMAR said he would explain all the
laws if time were allowed him.
At this point his time expired, as he only had a
few minutes. An effort was made to allow Mr.
LAMAR to speak, and that Mr. BAURY, his colleague, should reply; but Mr. CONGRR and others
objected.

league, should reply; but Mr. Congen and others objected.

Mr. DAWES suggested that it was necessary that the House should be enlightened as to the condition of affairs in the South, and no one could so well enlighten it as the Representatives whose people were most interested in the proposed measure. He therefore hoped the Southern Representatives would be heard.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., inquired why the gentlemen from the South did not speak the other night, instead of filibustering.

Mr. DAWES said the reasen why the House could not act intelligently on these questions was because they did not have proper information. He wanted to hear from the South. The trouble was that these least interested occupied too much time.

McGious to adjourn fellowed and were defeated. The question was then taken on Mr. E. R. Hoar's motion to strike out the 1st, 2d and 4th sections, and it was rejected—peas 11g, nays 12g. The Republicans voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Bunndy. Burleton, Chartesies, Charke, Gold, Burleton, Chartesies, Charke, Foster, Gooch, Halr, Of Mes., Harries, of Mess., Harries, Alacke, Gold, Harries, Merriam, Principero, Meditic, (of 16wa,) Merriam, Principero, Phelips, Pience, Poland, E. H. Roberts, Scudden, Gold, N. Y., Scudden, (of N. J.,) Shere, Smith, (of Va.,) Smith, (of Vi.,) Willard, (of N. C.,) Stanand, Stavens, (of Mass.,) Stanit, Wheeles, Willard, (of Mich.) and Willard, (of Mich.) A motion to reconsider the last vote was rejected, and pending the engressment two more mowas the taste terms of N. Y., thought the country was indebted to Mr. Laman for the patriotic and magnanimous sentiments he had uttered on this floor at the last session of Congress, and he, therefore, hoped he would be permitted to speak.

Mr. SHANKS said another gentleman from Mississippi [General Banny]

CARRIED HIS ARM IN A SLING because of his devotion to the Union, and he should be heard also. He would like as well to hear the man who fought for the Union as the man who fought against it.

Mr. COBUEN said before he consented to any arrangement he would like to ask Mr. Lamas if he was one of those who filibustered the other night? light? Before Mr. Laman could reply the regular or-Hefore Mr. Lamar could reply the regular order was demanded.

Mr. CANNON argued that it was the duty of Congress to protect the rights of citizens under the Constitution and the several amendments. The bill as reported did not suit him in all paticulars, but he did not expect that any bill could be introduced here that would suit him in all respects. He disputed the statement that the purpose of the bill was to perpetuate the Republican party. He would never consent to vote for a bill for that purpose alone, and those who made that statement spake unadvisedly. Gentlemen had spoken of peace and conciliation. The South could have it very soon by putting an end to the outrages that had been perpetrated there.

Mr. HUTLEE, of Mass., defouded the bill. He said he would limit the suspension of the habees corpus to districts of the country that could not be centrolled except by force. He contended that whenever troops march through a country to suppress disorder the habees corpus is suspended first facto. The act of war in 1705, in the Pennsylvania whisky insurrection suspended the writ. He proposed an amendment to limit the suspension to two years, until the next session of Congress thereafter. He limited it to two years because the Congress could only make appropriations for the army for two years. With regard to the first and second sections.

was to protect the States from invasion and usurpation. Was it possible that Congress could not pass an act declaring that such an expedition as that of John Brown was a conspiracy against the United States? Was it pretended that an act could not be passed to prevent the people of a State west of the Mississippi from invading one on the east of that river. There was also power to declare insurrection within a State a crime. Objection had also been made to the section in relation to the carrying of arms, but he (Mr. Burlan) could not see that a musket was a necessary appendage to the exercise of the right of suffrage. He objected to using arms at ejections in Mccsachuretts as well as elsewhere, for men did not put muskets in the ballot-box. It was also asserted that the effect of the bill was to abrogate State criminal laws, but he was bound to dispute that point. There could not be any treason against a State. When John Brown invaded the State of Virginia he could not commit freason against the State because he owed it no allegiance. Hence the citizens of one State invading another cannot commit treason against the latter. As to the suspension of the habeus corpus, the only purpose was the ALL THAT THEY PROVIDED FOR

PROTECTION OF THE PEACE Mr. BUTLER said the gentleman was mistaken; they had.

Mr. POLAND said that during the war he held
a judicial position, and he refused to interfere
in cases of indictment where the military held a nan. Mr. BUTLER said the gentleman had not, Mr. BUTLER said the gentleman had not, then, carried his judicial investigation far enough. But he had said enough upon the merits of the bill, and would now leave this question forever. Before leaving it, however, he wanted to say a word to those Republicans who had staid in their beds the other night, while gentlemen remained here and jeopardized their health and their lives. He did not blame the Democrats for the course they pursued. They had a right to foit. But he did blame the Republicans who staid away, and who now manifested a disposition to allow further discussion. If the Republicans who staid at home had delayed action on the bill so far that It could not now pass, the responsibility must rest with them. When they see

THE WIDOWS AND CEPHANS THE WIDOWS AND GEPHANS

of murdered men in the Sofith coming North,
driven out by the Ku-Klux and the White
Leaguers, may their sizep be as sweet as it was
the other night. And when the Speaker of this
House meets in the streets of Augusta or in some
other town in Maine a man who wout down South
with a knapsack on his back and remained there,
and was driven out because he was a carpet-bagger, he will say to him that parliamentary law
allowed the minority to coutrof the action of the
House and delay legislation, and the Speaker
will doubtless add that he is sorry for it. The
question of good government in the South must
be decided here, and he hoped there would be a
vote without delay.

Dr. W. A. Moses will remain in the city only a few days longer.

Scre Lungs,

Consumption, Coughs, Colds. This cold weather tries the lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.

TAKE CARE OF FOUR VALUABLES, TRAS. F. R. Hoar. G. F. Hoar, Hodges, Hoskins, Houghton, Hobbell.

O'r. Orr. Orth, Packard, Packer, Page. Parker, Mo.,

MAYO. Robinson, Ill Sayler, Ohio, Schell, Schumacher,

did.
Mr. RANDALL, who had changed his vete for that purpose, moved to reconsider the vote whereby the House refused to strike out the 13th

ill, and it was passed by a vote of 135 year

The Joe Jefferson Dramatic Club.

One of the most pleasing amateur dramatic on

ertainments of the season was given by the Jos

Jefferson Club, at Willard Hall, on Saturday evening last, in aid of the National Medical Col-

lege Dispensary. The recognized ability com-prised in this club, and the worthy object for which the entertainment was given, called for a

larger audience than that assembled. The play elected was Tom Taylor's charming comedy of Babes in the Wood: or. Romance and Reality."

The National Hotel Charity Entertainment.

Messrs. Tenny & Co., true to their well-known

generosity, and determined not to be behind in good deeds, have arranged an entertainment for

the benefit of the Central Dispensary, an institu-

tion of great benefit to the sick poor of our city.

The entertainment, musical and dramatic, will be given in the hotel, to-merrow evening, March 2.

Our best amateur talent will appear, and with such names as Mrs. Allan Rutherford, Miss

Annie Ware, Miss Miranda Lucas, Miss Huttle

HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY.

alf-ly No. 114 F street northwest.

NATIONAL THEATRE. "Be sure you're right, then go shead."
The Grand Triumph of American Dramatic Liter-SIX NIGHTS AND SAT URDAY MATINEE, com-mencing MONDAY NIGHT, March 1, 1875, the dis-FRANK MAYO, MISS ROSA RAND, And a superior Dramatic Company. DAVY CRUCKETT, with new and appropriate scenery, novel appoint-ments and properties and a splendid cast of char-DAVY CROCKETT......Mr. Frank Mayo Liberal prices of admission. No extra charge for reserved seats. Orchestra and Dress Circles, only Boents. Orchestra chairs, St. Family Circle, 25 ents. Willie, Wilson, Md., Wolfe, Wood, Young, Gs.-105.

Giddings, Poster. Young, Gs.—105.

After further discussion, at 4.30 p. m., debate was closed, and the first question was the amendment of Mr. Butler to amend the 11th section by limiting the suspension of the hobese corpus to the States of Leuisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alahama, and providing that this section shall be operative only during the term of two years and to the expiration of the next session of Congress thereafter and no longer: which was agreed to by a vote of years 164, mays 69.

The Republicans voting in the negative were Messrs, Casson, Darnall, Howe, Hywrs, Lap. Land, Niles, Nurw, Singer, Shillow, Smith, (ef Va.,) Smith, (of N. C.,) St. John and Syfree. Admission, 25, 50, and 75 cents. Orchestra re-TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE. TONEY DENIER'S PANTOMIME COMPANY. And World of Wonders,
This Evening, at 80 clock,
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD. JACK AND THE BEAN STALK PHEE,
Mr. RANDALL moved to take a recess until
7:50 p. m. Rejected—yeas 179, nays 72.
Mr. BECK moved to adjourn. Rejected—yeas

TWENTY-FIVE SPECIALTY ARTISTS, A DOUBLE SET OF PANTOMIMISTS.
TWO CLOWNS, TWO PANTALOUNS, TWO COLUMBINES, Wao will appear in each Pautomime. THE DECK MOVED TO ADJUST 17. MAYS T.

Mr. BECK MOVED to adjourn. Rejected—yeas
74. mays 167.

The question then recurred upon the motion of
Mr. CANNON to strike out the 13th section.
Rejected—yeas 121, nays 130.

The Republicans voting in the affirmative were
Messys. Buffirmative were
Messys. Buffirmative were
Messys. Churchfield, Danford,
Danks, Farwell. Foster, Garrield, Hals of
Mr., Harrison, Hawley of Conn., Kasson,
Kellogo, McCrahy, McDill of Iowa, MarHIAM, Prelles, Prillitys, Pierce, Poland, E.
H. Robers, Scudden of N. Y., Saner, ShosMaker of Fa., Smith of Va., Smith of Ohlo,
Smith of N. C., Strait, Thomesures, Whereler,
Willard of Vt. and Williams of Mich.

Pending the roll call on this motion Mr. BurLer was standing at the Clerk's desk overlooking
the tally-clerk, when some one on the Democratic
side called attention to the fact, and said it was
in violation of the rule forbidding members being
at the desk when a vote is being taken.

Speaker Blaine (Mr. Cessaka being in the
chair) was at the same time standing at the reading-clerk's desk, also overlooking the tally-clerk
when Mr. Butler remarked that he had as much
right to be there as the Speaker had.

Mr. Butler immediately resumed the chair
and inquired by what right Mr. Butler made
that remark?

Mr. Butler. Because I am a member of the Monday next-THE TWO ORPHANS. Monday next.—THE TWO ORPHANS. mhi

WASHINGTON THE ATER COMIQUE.

MONDAY, March 1, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matiness. Engagement of the oclebrated actor. Mr. SAM. E. BYAN, who will appear in the thrilling sensation of THE REBEL. CHEF. Also, the beautiful and dashing vocalists, the WESTON SINTERIS, in a new selection of Musical Sketches, Songs, Dances, Banjo Sotos, &c., and the Green of Serio Comit. Vocalists and popular of the Green of Serio Comit. Vocalists and popular properties of the Green of Serio Comit. Vocalists and popular for the Green of Serio Comit. Working the Green of Serio Comit. Vocalists and popular for the Green of Serio Comit. Vocalists and popular for the Green of Serio Comit. Vocalists and popular flaggiers, the LANGLOI about the Green of Serio Comit. The Breen of the Green of the

CITY ITEMS.

DVSPEPSIA IS A HYDRA-HEADED MONSTER.

properties a sale and a second monerate, from which originate nearly all "the life he hu-man flesh is heir to." The Peruvian Syrup, a pro-tected sclutton of the protoxide of Iron, is a long-tried and well-established remedy for this dis-tressing complaint; it has cured thousands when other remedies have falled.

\$10 TO \$1,000

invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent, a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York.

TRURETON'S IVORY PHARL TOOTH POWNER used daily will keep the teeth clean, white and sound, the gums healthy and the breath sweet. Twenty-five and fifty cents per bottle.

JOUVER'S INCOCROUS KID-GLOVE CLEANER will removate solled gloves thoroughly and quickly. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

TROMPSON'S POMADE OFFICE is equal to the best French, and but half the price. Twenty-hve and fifty cents per bottle.

WELLS' STRENGTHENING PLASTERS are the very best. All sold by druggists.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

FUN FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

Mother Goose,

Assisted by MOTHER HUSBARD.

WILLARD HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3,

will give a reception to all her family.

A VENUE THEATRE.

A VENUE THEATRE.

A Pennsylvania avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets,

GEO. W. BAUER.

Again we trimmph: MONDAY EVENING, March, and every evening during the week, and at our Family Matinees, Tuesday and Friday. Engagement of the Grant Dutch Character and Specialty Artists, the GARLANDS, George and Cherry. Engagement of the beautiful Serio Comie Queen, Miss Minnie LeE. Engagement of the Champion Lady Jg Dancer of the world, Miss HELEANE REVERE. JUHN LOVELAND, the original Musical Miles, in new acts. Last week of the World Renowned Gymnasts, Messrs. MURTZ and DE RING, Fulformance concluding every evening Characters by the Control of the Champion Characters by the Control of the Control of Characters by the Control of Characters of the Control of Characters of the Control of Control of Control of Characters of the Control of Control of Control of Characters of the Control of Control of Control of Characters of the Control of Contr

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT. LINCOLN HALL, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 8 o'clock p. m., more way, manute i, so clock p. m., under the auspices of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance. A rise disterilament will be pre-sented. Proceeds for the besedt of the Temperance Temple Association. Ticket only 25 cent; to be had of the members of the Order and at the hill. feb26-28

whereby the House related to Man moved fo lay rection.

Pending which Mr. CESSNA moved to lay that motion on the table, and the latter was agreed to—yeas 132, nays 112.

Motions to adjourn fellowed and were defeated.

The question was then taken on Mr. E. R. WILLARD HALL. TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1875. LITERARY and MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT miss Abnie W. Story.
The following distinguished talent will pa

ate: MISS ANNIE W. STORKY. MISS ZAIDEE JONES, Soprano, Prof. A NTON GLOETZNER, Planist, Graduat From A STON VILLENGER, FIRMER, GRANGE Fror GEO, FELIX BENKERT, Pinnist, Mr. JAMES P. COWARDIN, of Hichmond, who ill deliver his celebrated lecture on the humors of the court-room.

Mr. SAMUEL G. YOUNG.

Ticks to for sale at the Bookstore of Solomons &

LINCOLN HALL. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2. AT S O'CLOCK. READINGS BY M RS. SCOTT-SIDDONS,

A motion to reconsider the last vote was rejected, and pending the engressment two more motions to adjourn were made and defeated.

The engressment was then ordered by a vote of 130 year to 100 nays.

The Republicans voting in the negative were Messys. Hunchard Burley of Comm. E. R. Hoar, C. F. Hoar, Kasson, Kalloog, Lowenes, Merriar, Phetre, Harloog, Lowenes, Merriar, Phetre, Poland, E. H. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Kasson, Kalloog, Lowenes, Merriar, Phetre, Piere, Poland, E. H. Korry, Schuler of N. Y., Senter, Smith of N. C., Starkwhather, Willard of Yt., Willard of Mich., and Williams of Mich.

It being the general impression on the Democratic side that the Republicans would upon the passesse of the bill before the House, refuse to adjourn and call up the minerity resolutions from the Arkaness committee or some similar measure, dilliory measures were resorted to upon every possible occasion; and a little before 12 c'clock a proposition made once before by Mr. Manb, of N. Y., but objected to, was made by Mr. Buttan, that as several test votes had been had a vote on the final passage of the bill should now be taken, and that then the House should adjourn with the understanding that the reading of the Journal on Monday should be waived.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was passed by a vote of 125 year to 114 navs. assisted by her accomplished protege, MASTER HARRY WALKER, he brilliant young Planist, aged 12 years. Tickets now on sale at Metzerott's, 925 Pennsyl-Reserved seats, 75 conts and \$1. Admission, 30 cents.

H. N. BARLOW begs leave to call the attention of Sanators and members of Congress to his large collection of Paintings, Engravings, &c., which he offers at re-duced prices. This is a fine opportunity to persons leaving the city to purchase, as his stock is the largest ever seen in Washington. Paintings, &c., packed with the greatest care. BARLOW'S ART GALLERY,

NATURAL HISTORY COURSE. A course of Illustrated Lectures upon bill, and it was passed by a vote of 135 year to 114 mays.

During the rell-call a number of pairs were announced: the vote otherwise did not differ materially from the votes above recorded.

The bill as passed is as originally reported and published, with the exception of the amendments above referred to, offered by Mr. HUTLER.

In pursuance of the agreement previously made, the House then, at 12:05, adjourned.

will be delivered in Memorial Church, by DH.
JOHN G. MOHRIS, Member of the American Scientific Association and Professor of Zooloxy in Pennsylvania College.
FOURTH LECTURE - Friday, February M.
"Some Remarkable Phenomena in the Vegetable
Kingdom." (Husstrated.)
FIFTH LECTURE - Friday, March 5. "Glass
Sponges and Corais." (Husstrated.)
Course telects, with reserved seats, \$1.30. Scholary tickets, (good for educators, students and
scholars, \$1.
Tickets and disgrams for the selection of seats
will be found at J. C. Parker's, \$7 Seventh street,
and at Geo. Ryneal's, D street, near Seventh.

fel-tf

Braun's Autotypes.

Our special importation of these remarkable plo-tures is now ready for exhibition and sale, and we invite the inspection and investment of all persons interested in art. These reproductions of the works of art of the great masters supply, as no other copies can, a want long felt. The exhibition will colline a few days only.

WARREN CHOATE & CO.'S selected was Tom Taylor's charming comedy of "Babes in the Wood or. Romance and Reality." Mr. Tweedale as Frank Hushton, and Mr. Wyeth as Earl of Lazenby, were both very good in their respective parts, while the Thomas Slidell of Mr. Warren deserved to the fullest extent the applause it received. Mr. Deanis as Sir George Loosestrife, fully sustained the character, and Mr. Gisburne as Jeremiah Beetle, was irresistibly funny. This gentleman is a fine actor, and his assumption of this character would have pleased J. S. Clark himself. Mr. Saller as Jonas Todd, and Mr. Joyce as Peacock, did credit to themselves for the truthful manner in which they assumed their respective characters. Miss Withington as Lady Blance Rushton, performed with a grace and correctness that won for her the recognition she deserved. This was this lady's list appearance before the public footlights, and promises much for her in the future. Miss Ware (always good) as Mrs. Beetle w.s. excellent, and carried the audience by storm, completely divesting herself of her own individuality, and assuming the not very attractive character with a truthfulness that indicated the good actrees. Miss Swan as Trotter, was sprightly, and, indeed, when all did so well it is hard to particularise. The performance concluded with the extravaganza enritled "Love and Jealousy," in which Prof. Colliere, Mr. Gisburne, Mr. Jewell, Miss Cooper, Miss Ware, and Alies Hort assumed characters very creditably, Miss Cooper and Moss Ware being especially gwood. It is to be hajed that the "Joe Jederons" may give an ther of their pleasing entertainments before the close of the Season. Vernon Row, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Jania

OLD NO. 486 and Sale AT NEW NO. 439 7TH ST. MARBEITER'S, MARRITER'S,

No. 439 Beventh street, between D and E streets,
eight deers above Odd Fellows' Ent.
Choice Oil Faintings. Entravings, Ent.
Also, herest stee Entravings, WindowsShalest Figure Street, WindowsShalest Figure Street, WindowsEntravings, Windows-

MOUNT VERNOR.
The Steamer ARROW.
The Steamer ARROW.
Leaves Seventh-street wharf DALLY, (Sinday axepted.) at 10 a.m., returning about 4 p. m. Round trip \$1, including admission to Manston and Grounds.

UNDERTAKERS.

RICHARD W. BARKER, CABINETMAKER AND UNDERTAKER! NO. 62 ELEVENTH STREET NORTHWEST'S Between F and G. The Celebrated Stein anda variety of other Caskets and Cof-

Robes and Shrouds. Be Bodies EMBALMED and prepared for transportation at the shortest notice. STOVES AND TINWARE.

Annie Ware, Miss Miranda Lucas, Miss Hittle McConnell, Mesers. Hay, Goad and Joyce in the esst a great success must be expected. The Joe, Jefferson and Davesport clubs have also lent a number of their most taiented members for the occasion. After the performance dancing will be in order. We have learned that the disponsary is sadly in need of medicines, just at a season when much sickness prevails, and hope the public will embrace this opportunity to units charity with pleasure. 313 W. H. HARROYER, 313
SEVENTH STREET,
Five doors from Pennsylvania arenne north.
ETOVES, RANGES, PURNACES, FIRE-EBICKS,
REPAIRS FOR ALL KINDS OF STOVES,
FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE-FURNISHING
608 GOODS. W. S. ROOSE, Auction Sales To-day. Cigars and Tobacco.

By Latimer & Cleary!
At 10 o'cleck, a lot of unclaimed baggage from
the Trement house, corner of Second street and
Indiana avenue.
At 10 and 7 o'clock, at No. 1238 Pennsylvania No. 1233 Pennsylvania Avenue, Near Thirteenth street, Wholesale dealer in Imported and Manufacturez the Cactus, La Mancia, La Roose and Stockron Cigars.

Agent for the Ambroch Fine Cest.

Agent for the Ambroch Fine Cest.

The trade supplied direct from the factory at the very lowest New York and Sattlanore prices.

Orders left at the following holess will be promptly attended to, where personn can also get their Cigars at a slight advance over a wholesale price: Williard's, Metropolitan and mprist holest it. French Queen, St. Janus; K. J. Hilman, St. Cloud; Woodbury & Co., St. George; Jordan & Gordon, Owen House. By Wm. L. Wall & Co.: At 10 o'clock, a large lot of furniture of various Rinds.

By Duncasson Bros.:

At 4:20 o'efock, improved real estate in square
274, fronting on north U street, between Twelfth
and Thirteenth streets west.

By B. H. Warner:
At 4:50 o'clock, valuable improved property in
the western part of the city.

JAMES H. McGILL ARCHITECT, 708 E street, oppos a Post Office